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The arguments of the book for free trade are, in the main, the familiar ones, illustrated and enforced from our recent experience, and do not need review. There are some instances of bad, or loose logic, and unfortunately there is a lack of logical connection between the chapters, and consequently a lack of unity in the treatment.

After the tariff discussion proper are some chapters on silver, the most interesting of which is the one which advances a plan for maintaining "silver equal to gold." The plan, which Mr. Atkinson borrows from Mr. Chauncey Smith, is to tax all silver product, domestic and imported, "in a sum that would represent the exact difference between the value of silver bullion in its ratio to gold." Poor English obscures the meaning, but the idea is to tax silver so as always to keep its ratio to gold constant. To do so it would be necessary to raise the tax as the price of silver fell and to lower it in the converse case. The first result of such a policy would be to close all the mines on the margin of productivity. If the demand remained the same, or increased, the tax would tend to be shifted to consumers, in higher prices, the product would again increase and the ratio of the two metals would vary. In short, if demand did not diminish, the proposed plan while cutting off supply in one direction would stimulate it in another, and so change the ratio, making frequent readjustments necessary. Moreover, the tax would virtually be paid in silver, of course, and issued by the government as coin, thus swelling the amount of money. The practical difficulties in the plan are obvious.

"The Farmers' Tariff Manual" is a popular presentation of the usual arguments against protectionism. The style is intentionally that of debate, forensic rather than scientific; but the author puts his case pleasantly and forcibly. Mr. Strange presents a strong argument in the lucid comparison he makes between Victoria and New South Wales. It would be a good thing if more were known in this country of the development of these two colonies. Australian experience has many valuable lessons for us. The book has some interesting statistics.

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Causes of the American Revolution. By JAMES A. WOODBURN, Ph. D., Tenth Series, No. 12, Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science. Pp. 64. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. 1892.

The purpose of the monograph on "The Causes of the American Revolution" is to review those causes which are the final and efficient. The year 1763 is taken as the starting point of the study, because,

by the Treaty of Paris, it was decided that America was to be English rather than French. The English Government made the mistake of regarding her colonies as Rome had looked upon hers, as an investment for gain, instead of treating them, as she has done since the American Revolution, as a part of the original body politic. The attempt to establish military rule and the commercial policy pursued are explicable on this basis.

Dr. Woodburn discusses the three measures assigned by Lecky as the causes of the Revolution: These were: (1) To enforce the trade laws; (2) To quarter in America a part of the British army; (3) To raise by Parliamentary taxation a part of the money necessary for the army's support. The controversy over taxation without representation is discussed at length; and the grounds on which the English Government based its action in 1764 are stated in so fair a way that we can easily understand how the English were surprised at the opposition of the Colonies. Dr. Woodburn states in the best possible way the grounds on which the Colonies based their resistance to taxation without representation by giving the chief provisions of the Declaration of Rights passed by the Stamp Act Congress in 1765. The American Colonists did not object to "external" taxation, *i. e.*, taxation levied by Parliament outside of the Colonies for the purpose of regulating trade, but to the "internal" taxes, which they claimed the sole right of levying. The arguments of Burke, Pitt and Camden, who took the American side of the controversy, are briefly given.

The monograph makes no pretence of treating the religious and other social forces that tended to separate the Colonies from the Mother Country, but deals only with the political and economic causes. The work is a University Extension lecture expanded; it makes no contribution to the subject except that of presenting in concise and readable form some of the information contained in the works of Greene, Seeley, Lecky, Franklin and other standard authors. E. R. J.